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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 THEODORE HEINEMANN,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 PORT OF SEATTLE POLICE,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C12-0966 RSM

ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

15
16 **I. INTRODUCTION**

17 This action stems from Plaintiff's claims arising from his arrest by officers of the Port of
18 Seattle Police following an alleged incidence of harassment aboard a United Airlines flight
19 arriving in Seattle, Washington. Dkt. # 4. Plaintiff is appearing *pro se*. Defendant moves for
20 summary judgment. Dkt. # 11. For the reasons set forth below, Defendant's motion is
21 GRANTED.

22 **II. BACKGROUND**

23 Plaintiff initiated this suit against the Port of Seattle Police Department arising from the
24 fallout of an incident that occurred at the conclusion of United Airlines Flight 816 landing in

1 Seattle on June 17, 2009, on which Plaintiff was a passenger. Prior to the airplane reaching the
2 gate, Plaintiff approached two crewmembers sitting in the aft galley of the plane. Plaintiff asked
3 Ms. Tamara L. Rife and Ms. Susan D. Steckler, "So I bet there isn't 24hr customer service in
4 Seattle?" Ms. Steckler and Ms. Rife responded that there were no personnel at the United
5 Airlines customer service desk at that time of night. Plaintiff then started ranting about "United
6 1-800-LIE-TO-ME," started to curse, and started to get angry. Ms. Steckler asked Plaintiff to
7 watch his language which only seemed to enrage Plaintiff further. In response, Ms. Rife called
8 the purser and captain of the flight to inform them of the situation. The captain asked if the
9 passenger was simply being verbal or getting physical to which Ms. Rife responded that at this
10 point it was just verbal but she felt the situation could escalate into a physical incident. Plaintiff
11 overheard Ms. Rife's response and he threatened that "it was going to get physical if [she] didn't
12 shut up." Dkt. # 13, 10. Ms. Rife and Ms. Steckler both felt frightened and began to shake. Ms.
13 Rife grabbed the ice mallet from the galley for protection in case the encounter turned physical.
14 Plaintiff continued to confront Ms. Rife and Ms. Steckler until the plane reached the gate. Ms.
15 Steckler followed Plaintiff to the front of the aircraft as he exited. Plaintiff continued his verbal
16 attacks and also confronted the captain as he left the airplane.

17 At approximately 1:40 a.m., Officer Jason Coke¹ of the Port of Seattle Police Department
18 was dispatched to gate N-14 of the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport in response to a call
19 from United Airlines Flight 816 requesting police assistance with a disruptive passenger. When
20 Officer Coke reached the gate the pilot and crew were leaving the airplane. The crewmembers
21 informed Officer Coke that the passenger had left the airplane and provided a physical
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24 ¹ Officer Coke now holds the rank of Sergeant with the Port of Seattle Police Department.

1 description. Officer Coke put the information out over the radio then continued to interview Ms.
2 Rife and Ms. Steckler about the incident.

3 At around 1:52 a.m., Officer Darin Beam² and Officer Moss, both of the Port of Seattle
4 Police Department, headed to baggage claim to locate the passenger. Arriving in baggage claim,
5 Officers Beam and Moss made contact with the Plaintiff. Officer Beam informed the man that
6 they were investigating someone making threats to harm and asked the man for his identification.
7 The man was identified as Theodore Heinemann. Officer Beam relayed to Officer Coke that he
8 and Officer Moss had located the passenger at which point Officer Coke informed them that he
9 believed they had probable cause to arrest him. At around 1:54 a.m., Officers Beam and Moss
10 detained Plaintiff and escorted him outside baggage claim in order for Officer Coke to confirm
11 the identification. Officer Coke drove Ms. Rife past Officer Beam and Plaintiff at which point
12 Ms. Rife positively identified Plaintiff as the passenger who threatened her during the flight.

13 Officers Beam and Moss escorted Plaintiff to booking at the Port of Seattle Police
14 Department. Pursuant to department policy the contents of Plaintiff's pockets were emptied.
15 While in booking, Plaintiff informed Officer Beam that he needed to take his anti-seizure
16 medication. Instead of giving Plaintiff the medication himself, Officer Beam called the Port of
17 Seattle Fire Department at around 2:22 a.m. to ensure that any medication was properly
18 administered.

19 Firefighters responded to the call and arrived at booking around 2:28 a.m. Firefighter
20 Jeff Hendrickx, a fifteen year veteran with the Port of Seattle Fire Department, was the acting
21 officer in charge of the call. Firefighter Hendrickx spoke with Plaintiff who was alert, oriented,
22 cooperative, coherent, and in no apparent distress. Plaintiff explained that it was time for his
23 _____

24 ² Officer Beam now holds the rank of Detective with the Port of Seattle Police Department.

1 medication. Firefighter Hendrickx examined the medication, verified that it was Plaintiff's, and
 2 verified the appropriate frequency and dosage. Firefighter Hendrickx provided Plaintiff with
 3 water and Plaintiff took his medication. Plaintiff was asked if he had any other medical concerns
 4 or needed any other medical attention to which he responded that he did not. Plaintiff did not
 5 complain of having had a seizure or that he was fearful of having a seizure. Nor did Plaintiff
 6 display the physical signs and symptoms of having had a seizure. At no point during his
 7 examination did Firefighter Hendrickx observe any signs or symptoms associated with a Grand
 8 Mal seizure such as confusion, disorientation, weakness, or extreme fatigue. Based on his
 9 observations, experience, and training, Firefighter Hendrickx determined that Plaintiff did not
 10 have a serious medical need and did not require a complete medical work up. Firefighter
 11 Hendrickx and his crew then left booking at around 2:37 a.m., just fourteen minutes after
 12 arriving. Plaintiff was issued a citation numbered CPS 013351 for investigation of harassment
 13 and released from custody by Officer Beam at around 3:03 a.m.

14 Plaintiff filed this action *pro se* asserting various claims associated with his arrest. Dkt. #
 15 4. Defendant now moves for summary judgment. Dkt. # 11.

16 **III. DISCUSSION**

17 **A. Standards**

18 Summary judgment is proper where "the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute
 19 as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." FED. R. CIV. P.
 20 56(a); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247 (1986). In ruling on summary
 21 judgment, a court does "not weigh the evidence or determine the truth of the matter but only
 22 determine[s] whether there is a genuine issue for trial." *Crane v. Conoco, Inc.*, 41 F.3d 547, 549
 23 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing *FDIC v. O'Melveny & Myers*, 969 F.2d 744, 747 (9th Cir. 1992), *rev'd on*
 24

1 *other grounds*, 512 U.S. 79 (1994)). Material facts are those which might affect the outcome of
2 the suit under governing law. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248.

3 The Court must draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the non-moving party. *See*
4 *O'Melveny & Myers*, 969 F.2d at 747. However, the nonmoving party must "make a sufficient
5 showing on an essential element of her case with respect to which she has the burden of proof" to
6 survive summary judgment. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). "If a party fails
7 to properly support an assertion of fact or fails to properly address another party's assertion of
8 fact as required by Rule 56(c), the [C]ourt may . . . consider the fact undisputed for purposes of
9 the motion" or the Court may "grant summary judgment if the motion and supporting materials .
10 . . show that the movant is entitled to it." FED. R. CIV. P. 56(e)(2)-(3). Whether to consider the
11 fact undisputed for the purposes of the motion is at the Court's discretion and the Court "may
12 choose not to consider the fact as undisputed, particularly if the [C]ourt knows of record
13 materials that should be grounds for genuine dispute." FED. R. CIV. P. 56, advisory committee
14 note of 2010. On the other hand, "[t]he mere existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the
15 plaintiff's position will be insufficient; there must be evidence on which the jury could
16 reasonably find for the plaintiff." *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252.

17 Parties proceeding *pro se* are held to less stringent standards. *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d
18 952, 957 (9th Cir. 1998). Thus, the Court must consider as evidence all admissible facts offered
19 by a *pro se* party "in his motions and pleadings, where such contentions are based on personal
20 knowledge . . . and where [the *pro se* party] attested under penalty of perjury that the contents of
21 the motions or pleadings are true and correct." *Jones v. Blanas*, 393 F.3d 918, 923 (9th Cir.
22 2004). By signing, filing, or submitting a pleading, motion, or other paper a *pro se* party
23 represents that "the factual contentions have evidentiary support or . . . will likely have
24

1 evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for . . . discovery.” FED. R. CIV. P. 11(b)(3).

2 Thus, in ruling on Defendant’s motion the Court has considered all the facts alleged in Plaintiff’s
3 Complaint (Dkt. # 4), Response (Dkt. # 20), and Declaration of Bodily Injury (Dkt. # 23).

4 **B. Procedural Matters**

5 Defendant moves to strike Plaintiff’s Response (Dkt. # 20) as untimely under Local Rules
6 W.D. Wash. CR 7(d)(3). Dkt. # 21, 2. Additionally, the Court notes that portions of Plaintiff’s
7 Declaration of Bodily Injury could also be stricken under CR 7(g) as an improper surreply. Dkt.
8 # 23. The Court need not rule on these issues in deciding this case.³

9 However, Plaintiff asserts new causes of action in his Response, Dkt. # 20, that are not
10 identified in his Complaint, Dkt. # 4. Claims not contained in the Complaint cannot be brought
11 for the first time in a Response to defeat summary judgment. *McGinest v. GTE Serv. Corp.*, 360
12 F.3d 1103, 1139 (9th Cir. 2004) (O’Scannlain, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part);

14 ³ The Court notes that Plaintiff’s assertion that FED. R. CIV. P. 12(a) provides him sixty
15 days to respond is without merit. Dkt. # 23, 1. Plaintiff misunderstands the meaning of this rule.
16 Rule 12(a) applies only to the filing requirements of an “Answer” and “Reply” to a “Complaint.”
17 The current motion before the Court is Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment, Dkt. # 11.
Thus, the Local Civil Rules not FED. R. CIV. P. 12(a) applies to the timeliness of Plaintiff’s
Response in this case.

18 Local rules are “laws of the United States.” *United States v. Hvass*, 355 U.S. 570, 575
(1958). FED. R. CIV. P. 83(a)(1) provides that “a district court . . . may adopt and amend rules
19 governing its practice.” These local rules are valid so long as they are consistent with the Federal
20 Rules of Civil Procedure. *Marshall v. Gates*, 44 F.3d 722, 724 (9th Cir. 1995). Thus, the local
rules of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington are binding on
21 all parties appearing before the court unless the rule was amended by the court or abrogated by
the judicial council of the circuit. FED. R. CIV. P. 83(a)(1). In this case, since the Local Civil Rule
7(d)(3) is current and has not been abrogated by the Ninth Circuit they are binding on Plaintiff.

22 Under the Local Civil Rules a responding party must file their response to a motion for
summary judgment no “later than the Monday before the noting date.” CR 7(d)(3). The noting
23 date for Defendant’s motion was Friday, August 10, 2012. Dkt. # 11. Thus, Plaintiff was
required to file his response by Monday, August 6, 2012. CR 7(d)(3). Plaintiff filed his response
24 one week later on Monday, August 13, 2012. Dkt. # 20. Because Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*,
the Court will grant Plaintiff leniency and will not strike his Response. Dkt. # 20.

1 *Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d 1271, 1293 (9th Cir. 2000). Thus, the Court limits
2 Plaintiff's claims to those raised in the complaint.

3 Unfortunately, Plaintiff's *pro se* Complaint is difficult to follow and requires the Court to
4 engage in mental gymnastics in order to discern Plaintiff's claims. Dkt. # 4. However, construing
5 the Complaint liberally, the Court finds that Plaintiff makes claims (1) for false arrest under 42
6 U.S.C. § 1983, (2) for inadequate medical attention under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, (3) for false arrest
7 under Washington law, and (4) for negligence under Washington law. Dkt. # 4. The Court
8 addresses each claim in turn.

9 **C. Federal Claims Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

10 Plaintiff asserts two claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. First, he claims that he was falsely
11 arrested and second, that he was denied medical attention.

12 Before addressing the merits of Plaintiff's claims, the Court must first determine what
13 parties are named as defendants in the Complaint. The Complaint is titled "Heinemann V.S [sic]
14 Port Of Seattle Police." Dkt. # 20, 1. Thus, the Port of Seattle Police Department is clearly
15 identified as a defendant. However, the body of the claim also identifies a named party, Officer
16 Coke. Dkt. # 20, 1. Specifically, Plaintiff charges that he "was detained illegally and suffered
17 undue violence because plaintiff suffered a Grand-mall [sic] Seizure due to the direct negligence
18 of officer [sic] Coke" and that "Officer Coke and the Port of Seattle police department [sic]
19 should be held liable for Officer Coke's blatant negligence." Dkt. # 20. Construing a *pro se*
20 plaintiff's complaint liberally, the Court finds that Plaintiff has also named Officer Coke as a
21 party to this litigation. Thus, there are two defendants in this case, the Port of Seattle Police
22 Department and Officer Coke.

23 Defendant Port of Seattle Police Department ("Port of Seattle P.D.") contends that it is
24 immune from § 1983 liability because it is not a "person." Dkt. # 11, 6-7. The Court agrees.

1 In order for § 1983 liability to attach, a party must first meet the statutory definition of a
 2 “person.” *Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 64 (1989). However, municipal
 3 police departments and bureaus are not considered “persons” within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §
 4 1983. *United States v. Kama*, 394 F.3d 1236, 1239-40 (9th Cir. 2005). Thus, both of Plaintiff’s §
 5 1983 claims against the Port of Seattle P.D. fail on the basis of immunity.

6 Unlike police departments, individual officers may only assert a defense of qualified
 7 immunity. Courts apply a two-prong analysis to determine if an officer is entitled to qualified
 8 immunity: “(1) whether the facts alleged show that the officer violated a constitutional right; and
 9 (2) if so, whether that right was clearly established at the time of the event” such that the officer
 10 would have been on notice that the officer’s conduct was unlawful. *Rosenbaum v. Washoe Cnty.*,
 11 663 F.3d 1071, 1075-76 (9th Cir. 2011) (citing *Ashcroft v. al-Kidd*, — U.S. —, 131 S.Ct. 2074,
 12 2080 (2011)). Plaintiff asserts two violations of constitutional rights: the right to be free from
 13 unlawful arrest and the substantive due process right to receive adequate medical care. Each is
 14 addressed in turn.

15 1. False Arrest

16 Plaintiff asserts he was falsely arrested in violation of his Fourth Amendment right to be
 17 free from unlawful search and seizure.⁴ Dkt. # 4. “It is well established that an arrest without
 18 probable cause violates the Fourth Amendment and gives rise to a claim for damages under §
 19 1983.” *Rosenbaum*, 663 F.3d at 1076 (internal citation and quotation omitted). But, an officer
 20 may still be “entitled to qualified immunity if he reasonably *believed*” probable cause was
 21 present. *Id.* (emphasis in original). In the context of an unlawful arrest, the two prongs of the

22 ⁴ Plaintiff claims Officer Coke unlawfully arrested him. Dkt. # 4. However, there is a factual
 23 dispute as to whether the arresting officer was Officer Coke or Officer Beam. Dkt. # 14, ¶¶4-7.
 24 Regardless of who actually conducted the arrest, both officers in this case have qualified
 immunity for both of Plaintiff’s § 1983 claims.

qualified immunity analysis are “(1) whether there was probable cause for the arrest[] and (2) whether it is *reasonably arguable* that there was probable cause for arrest.” *Id.* (emphasis in original).

An officer has probable cause “when the facts and circumstances within the arresting officer's knowledge are sufficient to warrant a prudent person to believe that a suspect has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime.” *Mackinney v. Nielsen*, 69 F.3d 1002, 1005 (9th Cir. 1995) (internal quotations and citations omitted). “The analysis involves both facts and law. The facts are those known to the officer at the time of the arrest. The law is the criminal statute to which those facts apply.” *Rosenbaum*, 663 F.3d at 1076.

Plaintiff was arrested on suspicion of harassment. Dkt. # 13, 5. In Washington

(1) A person is guilty of harassment if:

(a) Without lawful authority, the person knowingly threatens:

(i) To cause bodily injury immediately or in the future to the person threatened or to any other person; or

(ii) To cause physical damage to property of a person other than the actor; or

(iii) To subject the person threatened or any other person to physical confinement or restraint; or

(iv) Maliciously to do any other act which is intended to substantially harm the person threatened or another with respect to his or her physical or mental health or safety; and

(b) the person by words or conduct places the person threatened in reasonable fear that the threat will be carried out. . . .

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a person who harasses another is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.46.020. An officer may make a warrantless arrest for commission of a gross misdemeanor only when the officer has probable cause “that a person has committed . . . a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person.”

WASH. REV. CODE § 10.31.100(1). Thus, contrary to Plaintiff's claim that his statement was not harassment because the law requires a “threat to kill,” Dkt. # 23, 2, Washington law requires

1 only that Plaintiff must have “knowingly threaten[ed] . . . [t]o cause bodily injury immediately or
 2 in the future . . . and [the] words or conduct places the person threatened in reasonable fear that
 3 the threat will be carried out.” WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.46.020.

4 Even with all reasonable inferences drawn in his favor, Plaintiff fails to properly support
 5 his false arrest claim with any facts that show a lack of probable cause. Rather, the Court finds
 6 that Officers Beam and Coke had probable cause to make a warrantless arrest of Plaintiff
 7 because Ms. Rife and Ms. Steckler both informed Officer Coke that Plaintiff had verbally abused
 8 and threatened them with physical harm by stating “Yes, it will/can get physical with you.” Dkt.
 9 # 13, Exs. B, C. Both Ms. Rife and Ms. Steckler were frightened by Plaintiff’s actions and
 10 threats to the point that Ms. Rife grabbed an ice mallet to use as protection. Dkt. # 13, Ex. B.
 11 Furthermore, under the circumstances, any reasonable officer would have believed that he had
 12 probable cause to arrest Plaintiff without a warrant. Therefore, Plaintiff’s § 1983 claim of false
 13 arrest fails because Officers Beam and Coke are protected by qualified immunity.

14 2. Denial of Adequate Medical Attention

15 Plaintiff asserts he was denied adequate medical attention in violation of his Fourteenth
 16 Amendment Due Process rights. *See* Dkt. # 4. Plaintiff claims that his rights were violated and
 17 he was injured when Officer Coke refused to administer anti-seizure medication to Plaintiff. *See*
 18 Dkt. # 4. Specifically, Plaintiff asserts that he “suffered undue violence because [P]laintiff had
 19 suffered a Grand-mall [sic] Seizure due to the direct negligence of [O]fficer Coke.” Dkt. # 4.

20 Prior to conviction an arrestee’s rights derive from the Due Process Clause of the
 21 Fourteenth Amendment “rather than the Eighth Amendment’s protection against cruel and
 22 unusual punishment.” *Gibson v. Cnty. Of Washoe, Nev.*, 290 F. 3d 1175, 1187 (9th Cir. 2002)
 23 (citing *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535 (1979)). However, with regard to medical needs, the
 24 Due Process Clause requires, at a minimum, the same duties imposed under the Eighth

Amendment: “persons in custody ha[ve] the established right to not have officials remain deliberately indifferent to their serious medical needs.” *Id.* (quoting *Carnell v. Grimm*, 74 F.3d 977, 979 (9th Cir. 1996) (alteration in original and internal quotations omitted).

In the Ninth Circuit, a plaintiff claiming inadequate medical treatment must show (1) “a ‘serious medical need’ by demonstrating that failure to treat a prisoner’s condition could result in further significant injury or the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain” and (2) “the plaintiff must show the defendant’s response to the need was deliberately indifferent.” *Jett v. Penner*, 439 F.3d 1091, 1096 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotations and citations omitted). “Deliberate indifference” is shown by “a purposeful act or failure to respond to a[n] [arrestee’s] pain or possible medical need and harm cause by the indifference.” *Id.* Indifference may appear “when [officers] deny, delay[,] or intentionally interfere with medical treatment.” *Id.* (internal citations omitted). However, an “inadvertent [or negligent] failure to provide adequate medical care alone does not state a claim under § 1983.” *Id.* (internal quotations and citations omitted). Therefore, an officer is not entitled to qualified immunity for a denial of medical care when the Plaintiff had a serious medical need and the officer was deliberately indifferent to that need.

Here, even with all reasonable inferences drawn in his favor, Plaintiff is unable to establish that Officers Beam or Coke were deliberately indifferent to his medical needs. Plaintiff claims that after he was arrested he requested a normal dose of his anti-seizure medication, but his request was denied which resulted in his suffering a Grand-mal seizure.⁵ Dkt. # 4. However, Plaintiff has not shown that the officers were “deliberately indifferent” in regard to his medical

⁵ Plaintiff asserts that he made this request to Officer Coke. Both Officers Coke and Beam testified that Officer Beam arrested, booked, and dealt with Plaintiff regarding his medical needs. Therefore, the Court considered both Officers for purposes of its ruling.

1 needs. Even taking all of the facts and assertions made in Plaintiff's complaint as true, Plaintiff
2 fails to show a deliberate indifference by Officers Beam or Coke. *See* Dkt. # 4; Dkt. # 20.

3 Plaintiff was arrested around 2:07 a.m. by Officer Beam. Dkt. # 13, Ex. A. Plaintiff then
4 made his request for his medication when he was taken to booking. Dkt. # 14, ¶8. However,
5 Officer Beam did not administer Plaintiff's medications. Dkt. # 14, ¶8. Rather, at around 2:22
6 a.m. Officer Beam called the Port of Seattle Fire Department in order to have a firefighter
7 evaluate Plaintiff and administer any medications. Dkt. # 14, ¶9; Dkt. # 12, ¶2, Ex. A. Arriving
8 around 2:28 a.m., Firefighter Hendrickx met with Plaintiff and evaluated his condition. Dkt. #
9 12, ¶3. Firefighter Hendrickx determined that Plaintiff was not suffering from a "serious medical
10 need" and only needed to take his medication, which Firefighter Hendrickx administered. Dkt. #
11 12, ¶3. In fact, Firefighter Hendrickx observed that Plaintiff "did not display any . . . signs or
12 symptoms" of a Grand-mal seizure and that at "no time did [Plaintiff] tell [him] that he had a
13 seizure, had the warning signs of a seizure, or was fearful of having a seizure. [Rather,] [h]e
14 made absolutely no mention of a seizure and did not exhibit any physical signs or symptoms
15 indicative of having had a seizure." Dkt. # 12, ¶¶4-5.

16 Even assuming that Plaintiff actually suffered a Grand-mal seizure and that Officer Beam
17 denied him his medication, Plaintiff fails to show a deliberate indifference. Rather, the
18 undisputed evidence shows that Officer Beam acted within his responsibilities and quickly
19 sought medical attention for Plaintiff. Therefore, the officers are protected by qualified
20 immunity.

21 **D. Washington Common Law Claim of False Arrest**

22 Plaintiff asserts a common law claim of false arrest under Washington law against both
23 the Port of Seattle P.D. and Officers Beam and Coke. *See* Dkt. # 4. Defendants assert that
24 Plaintiff's claim is barred by the statute of limitations. Dkt. # 11, 9.

Plaintiff contends that the he has three years in which to bring this claim. Dkt. # 4. However, Washington law is clear that a common law claim of false arrest is subject to a two-year statute of limitations period. *Heckart v. City of Yakima*, 42 Wash. App. 38, 39, 708 P.2d 407, 407 (Wash. Ct. App. 1985). Washington courts interpret a common law claim of false arrest as essentially the same as a common law claim for false imprisonment. *Id.* This is especially true because “a false imprisonment occurs whenever a false arrest occurs.” *Id.* Thus, Washington courts apply the two-year statute of limitations period contained in WASH. REV. CODE § 4.16.100(1) to false arrest claims. *Id.*

Plaintiff’s cause of action accrued on June 17, 2009, when he was arrested. Dkt. # 14, Ex. A. Plaintiff filed this action almost three years later on June 4, 2012. Dkt. # 1. Plaintiff’s common law claim of false arrest is barred against all parties by the statute of limitations.

E. Washington Common Law Claim of Negligence

Plaintiff asserts a common law claim of negligence against the Port of Seattle P.D. and Officers Beam and Coke under Washington law. *See* Dkt. # 4.

In order to prove negligence, Plaintiff must show (1) that the defendants owed a duty, (2) that the defendants breached the duty, and (3) that the defendants’ breach was the proximate cause of (4) Plaintiff’s resulting injury. *Pedroza v. Bryant*, 101 Wash. 2d 226, 228, 677 P.2d 166, 168 (Wash. 1984). Operators of a jail have a duty to a prisoner “to keep him in health and safety.” *Shea v. City of Spokane*, 17 Wash. App. 236, 241, 562 P.2d 264, 267 (Wash. Ct. App. 1977). “The duty to the prisoner arises because when one is arrested and imprisoned for the protection of the public, he is deprived of his liberty, as well as the ability to care for himself.” *Id.* at 241-42. Thus, “when a city takes custody of a prisoner, it must provide health care for that prisoner. . . . This is a positive duty arising out of the special relationship that results when a custodian has complete control over a prisoner deprived of liberty.” *Id.* at 242.

1 In *Shea v. City of Spokane* the court held that the city had a duty to provide health care to
2 a prisoner. *Id.* In *Shea* the plaintiff had been arrested and began to feel nauseous. *Id.* at 238. He
3 asked the jailer for some medicine that had been taken when he was booked into the jail. *Id.* The
4 jailer refused to provide the medicine or provide the plaintiff with medical care. *Id.* Shortly
5 after, the plaintiff suffered a severe seizure which left him with serious injuries including partial
6 and total paralysis. *Id.* at 239-40.

7 This case is different. To survive summary judgment, Plaintiff must provide supporting
8 “evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for” Plaintiff and not merely the “existence of
9 a scintilla of evidence in support” of his position. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252. Here, even
10 assuming that Plaintiff suffered a Grand-mal seizure and that Officer Beam denied him his
11 medication, Plaintiff fails to show that the defendants breached their duty. Plaintiff claims that
12 he suffered a Grand-mal seizure, but he does not provide any facts that show that the defendants
13 breached their duty. Dkt. # 4. Alone, his bare assertions of negligence are not sufficient to
14 survive summary judgment.

15 Within approximately thirty minutes of Plaintiff’s arrest and request for medicine, he was
16 given medical care. Dkt. # 14; Dkt. # 12. During Firefighter Hendrickx’s examination, Plaintiff
17 made no complaints, did not exhibit the signs or symptoms of having had or about to have a
18 seizure, and indicated to Firefighter Hendrickx that he did not need medical attention. Dkt. # 12.
19 Plaintiff completely fails to address these assertions; thus, the Court considers the facts
20 undisputed under Rule 56. FED. R. CIV. P. 56(e)(2). Plaintiff’s sole contention in response is that
21 “anytime a detainee is hurt . . . due to the negligence of the officers, that agency usually gets
22 scared, and thus lots of interesting lies develop in order to save the agency fault.” Dkt. # 20.
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1 Here, where Plaintiff fails to “make a sufficient showing on an essential element of [his] case,”
2 summary judgment is proper. *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323.

3 **IV. CONCLUSION**

4 Having reviewed the relevant pleadings, the declarations and exhibits attached thereto,
5 and the remainder of the record, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS:

6 (1) Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. # 11) is GRANTED.

7 (2) This action is hereby dismissed with prejudice.

8 (3) The Clerk is directed to forward a copy of this Order to all Counsel of record.

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10 Dated this 8th day of November 2012.

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13 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ
14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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